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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY	USSR (Ukrainian SSR)	REPORT	
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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.			

Attachment 1. Sketch of Rovno. This report includes a sketch of Rovno with a legend indentifying 62 points. RAD

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Attachment 2. The Lvov Provincial Voyentorg Directorate. This report describes briefly the location, functions, and organization of the Lvov Provincial Voyentorg Directorate, also describing a hosiery factory subordinate to the Directorate. The report also describes briefly five individuals connected with the Directorate.

Attachment 3. Agriculture in the Ternopol Oblast. This report gives the 1957 grain yield of the oblast; describes the compulsory grain quota system for the various classes of kolkhoz; describes the unpopular compulsory sale to the government of left over grain; and briefly describes the effects of the closing down of the MTS's. The report also gives brief information on 29 officials holding positions at oblast, rayon, and city levels.

Attachment 4. Miscellaneous Information on Lutsk. This report gives information on military, industrial, and public installations in Lutsk and briefly describes 11 individuals, military and civilian, at provincial and city level.

Attachment 5. Lutsk City Militia Directorate and Miscellaneous Information. OH

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(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#").														

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This report describes the organization of the City Militia Directorate, various military installations including a military airfield, and various public installations. It also gives brief information on 19 officials, military and civilian, at oblast and city levels.

Attachment 6. Miscellaneous Information on Uzhgorod. This report gives general information on the population, housing, gas, water, and electric systems, communications, and transportation in Uzhgorod. There is also brief information on the still-strong Hungarian nationalism in the Zakarpatskaya region and a sketch map of Uzhgorod with an accompanying legend identifying 46 points.

Attachment 7. Miscellaneous Information on Bolekhov. This report gives very brief, general information on the population, housing, industrial installations, power, food supply, and a military cantonment in Bolekhov. There is also a sketch map of the town with an accompanying legend identifying 21 points and brief information on seven rayon-level officials.

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ATT. I

Legend to Sketch of Rovno

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- A. Stalin (formerly 3-Go Maya) Street
- B. Voroshilov (formerly Dubienska) Street
- C. Sienkiewicz Street
- D. Kopernika (former name) Street
- E. Jagielonska (former name) Street
- F. Khrushchev (formerly Szpitalna) Street
- G. Karl Marks (formerly Poniatowskiego) Street
- H. Gorkovo (formerly Legionow) Street
- I. Kolejowa (former name) Street
- J. Kawaleriyskaya Street
- K. Szewczenko (former name) Street
- L. Klasztorna (former name) Street
- M. Litovskaya Street
- N. Foch (former name) Street
- O. Krasnoarmeyska Street
- P. Slowatskovo Street
- R. Michiewicz Street
- S. Zamkowa (former name) Street
- T. Szkolna Street
- U. Kalinin Street

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W. Lenin Street

Y. Road to Tuchin

Z. Shevchenki Street

- 1, 5. Military cantonment areas
2. Officers club
3. Military club
4. 13th Army hospital
6. Rovno City military command
7. Brewery
- 8, 12. Public parks
9. Brewery power station
10. Municipal water works
11. Interurban bus station
13. Fuel depot
14. Railroad station
15. Military food stores
16. Concrete bridge
17. Wooden bridge
18. Ujscie River
19. Catholic church

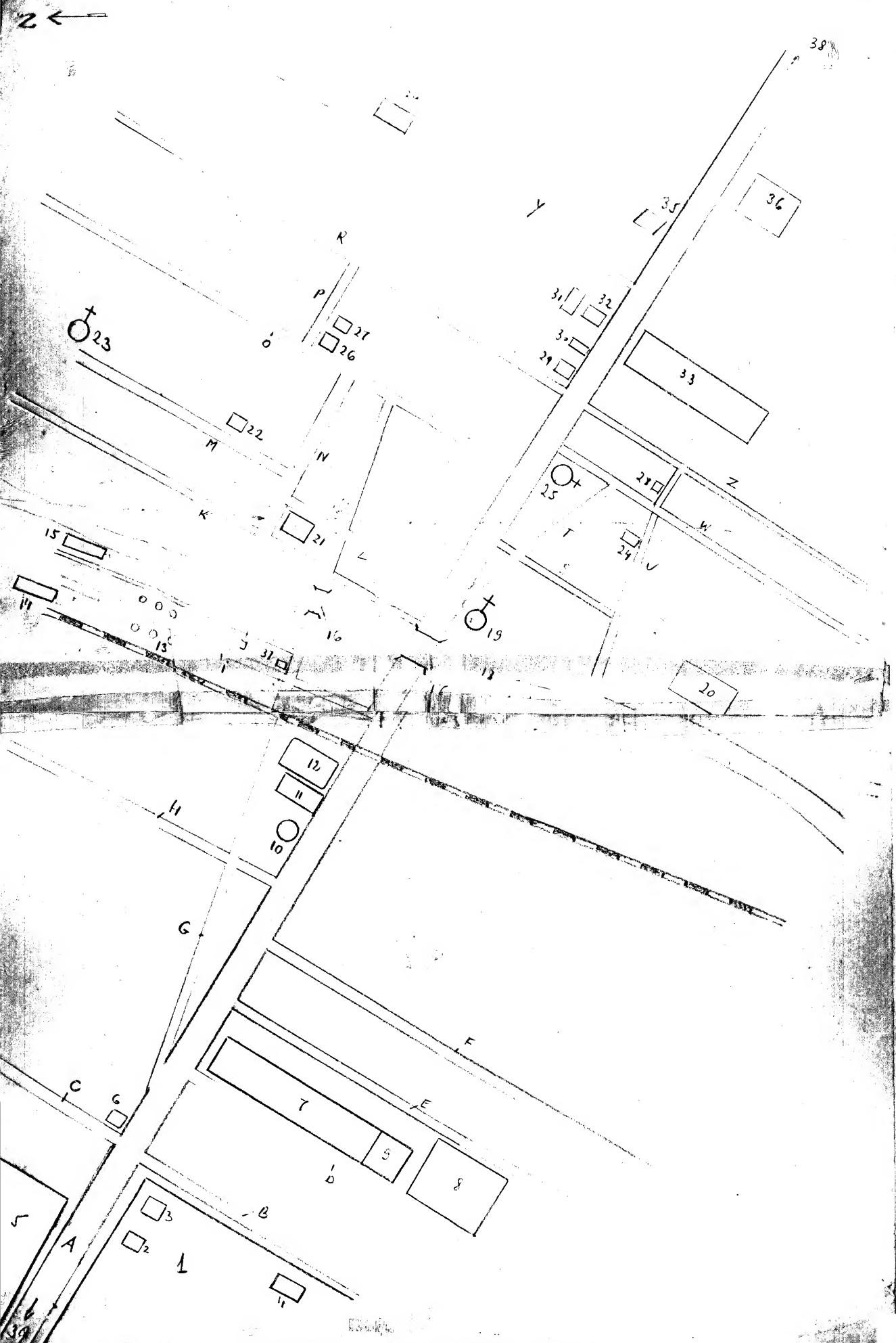
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20. Athletic stadium
21. Fire brigade
22. Oblast military commissariat
- 23, 25. Orthodox churches
24. Rovno railroad directorate
26. Oblast executive committee
27. City Party and Komsomol committees
28. Oblast Party committee
29. Main post office
30. Municipal council
31. Oblast MGB directorate
32. Clothing factory (formerly a prison building)
33. Part of Culture and Recreation
34. Agricultural school
35. Flour mill
36. Antiaircraft artillery unit
37. "Partizan" movie theater
38. To Korets
39. To Klevan

[Redacted]
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Aff. II

COUNTRY: USSR (Ukrainian SSR)

SUBJECT: The Lvov Provincial Voentorg Directorate

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1. The Lvov Provincial Voentorg Directorate (Okruzhnoe Upravlene Voentorga) was situated at 16 Ploshchad Koschchushky in Lvov. The Voentorg had been subordinate to the All-Union Ministry of Trade until 1955, when it was transferred to the quartermaster branch of the Soviet forces (Intendantura Prikarpatskovo Voenного Okruga), situated in a four-story building on Vatutina Street, near the Military District Headquarters. It also had a branch at 3 or 5 Kraszewskiego Street (new street name unknown).

2. The Lvov Provincial Voentorg Directorate supplied all units stationed within the Carpathian Military District (Prikarpatskiy Voenniy Okrug). It was in charge of the city

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Voentorg directorates (Gorodskoe Upravlene Voentorga), each of which consisted of three departments:

- a. Restaurant department, for all cities and large units.
 - b. Commercial department, which maintained shops and kiosks in large towns and units, where fancy-goods were sold to military personnel.
 - c. Department of industry and services. This department maintained clothing and foodstuff factories whose products were sold in the Voentorg shops, and it also ran tailor shops, shoemaker shops, and similar establishments.
3. Among the factories subordinate to the Lvov Provincial Voentorg Directorate was the military hosiery factory in Lvov. This factory was located on Bernardyna Square, near the Galitskiy Bazar; it occupied only the first floor of the building. The factory supplied the Soviet forces with scarves, socks, gloves, and puttees, among other items. It employed about 120 workers in three shifts. Built after World War II, the factory was equipped with machinery which had been brought from Germany as booty. The machines processed about five tons of yard every

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24 hours. The following is a list of the various machines in the factory:

- a. Automatic hosiery knitting machines (Chulochne Automati).
- b. Flat knitting machines (Plosko-Fanovaya Grupa Mashin).
- c. Circular knitting machines (Kruglo-Zomuchnaya Grupa).
- d. Sinker wheel machines (?) (Vertiolki).
- e. Dyeing machines (Krasilka).
- f. Hosiery sewing machines (Mashini Dla Poshiva).
- g. Finishing machines (Mashini Dla Otdelki).

4. In addition to the hosiery factory in Lvov, the Voentorg maintained a similar, though larger, enterprise in Moscow, located near the "Dvorets Sovetov" subway station.

5. The following individuals were affiliated with the Lvov Provincial Voentorg Directorate:

a. Teodor Berezovski, director of the Lvov City Voentorg Directorate

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b. Gorchakov (fnm) was chief accountant of the Lvov City Voentorg Directorate.

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c. Josif Romanovich Kolmakov [redacted] was director
of the services and industry department of the Lvov Provincial
Voentorg Directorate, having previously held the post of
Deputy Minister. [redacted]

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d. Lavrentev, (fmu) [redacted] was assistant head of
the Directorate. He previously was an officer in the quarter-
master branch.

e. Lt. Col. Liman (fmu), head of the Provincial Directorate,
was previously employed at the Lvov City Voentorg Directorate.

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COUNTRY:

USSR (Ukrainian SSR)

Att. III

SUBJECT:

Agriculture in the Ternopol Oblast

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1. In 1957 the grain yield in the Ternopol Oblast amounted to 300,000-320,000 tons. Each member of a kolkhoz received 2-2.5 kg of grain, six rubles in cash, and about 0.25 kg of sugar per working day (Trudoden). Up to 1958 the grain which the kolkhozes were required to furnish the government fell into four categories:

a. Compulsory quotas.

(1) The compulsory quotas (Obiazatelnye Postavki) were fixed by the Party and Ministry of Agriculture according to the quality of the land, which was divided into three grades, and according to the economic position

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of the kolkhoz; the latter also had three classifications, based on the kolkhoz' productive ability, organization, and distance from the rayon center. After the kolkhozes had been graded, they were required to submit a quota (70 percent edible grain, 25 percent fodder and five percent pods) according to its classification:

- (a) Class A kolkhoz - 220 kg per hectare
- (b) Class B kolkhoz - 180 kg per hectare
- (c) Class C kolkhoz - 160 kg per hectare

There were no protests against the quotas since they constituted only 10-15 percent of the total yield, which was high in the Ternopol Oblast.

(2) Grain collection was administered by the secretaries of the rayon Party committees. The total amount of compulsory quotas was submitted to each rayon and the secretary of the rayon Party committee then fixed the quota for each kolkhoz, which in turn planned its sowing accordingly. As a rule, the secretaries fixed quotas higher than required by the government so as to ensure the overall fulfilment of the plan as well as to create

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a certain reserve in case one of the kolkhozes failed to reach its quota.

b. Sale of grain to the government.

(1) While there was no opposition in principle to the aforementioned compulsory quotas, the kolkhozes strongly resisted the edict compelling them to sell the remainder of their grain to the government. These sales, although ostensibly voluntary, were planned with great exactitude and the oblast and rayon Party committees were responsible for fulfilling them. To ensure fulfillment of the sales plans, the secretaries supplied the directors of the rayon grain stores (Rayzagotzerno) with lists of the quantities each kolkhoz had to sell to the government. When handing over the compulsory quota, part of it was put down as a sale, compelling the kolkhoz to supply additional grain in order to fulfill its quota. If the chairman of the kolkhoz complained, the director of the grain store would refer him to the rayon Party secretary, stating that he was acting on the latter's orders. The chairman did not dare dispute such orders and thus helped to cover up the "blackmail".

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(2) Wheat was purchased from the kolkhozes at 90 rubles per 50 kg, as compared to 200-220 rubles on the free market. The kolkhozes hid large quantities of grain and discovery of this by the Party authorities resulted in the dismissal of the chairman of the kolkhoz and, if he was directly involved, in his expulsion from the Party. The rayon Party secretaries employed harsh means to enforce the sales. They carried out periodic inspections in the kolkhoz grain stores and if any grain was found in addition to the compulsory quota, the kolkhoz was forced to sell it to the government.

c. Payment for MTS services.

Up to 1958, when the machine tractor stations (MTS) were abolished, the kolkhozes were required to pay with grain for all the work done for them by the stations (Naturoplata). There was a fixed amount of grain which the kolkhoz had to pay for each type of work, e.g., Class A kolkhozes paid 24 kgs of grain per hectare for deep plowing. Continuous arguments went on between the kolkhozes and the MTS regarding the quality of work done,

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and the former constantly complained about the low performance of the agricultural machinery.

d. Payment for the loan of seeds.

The kolkhozes would borrow seeds at the approach of the sowing season. They were forced to return the quantity of seeds received, plus 12 percent interest per 50 kg, as well as make a payment of two rubles per 50 kg for administrative expenses.

2. The Ternopol Oblast had 23 stores (Zagotzerno) for the grain which the kolkhozes delivered to the government. These stores were located in Ternopol, Byelobozhnitsa, Berezhany, Mikulintsy, Terebovlya, Kopychintsa, Chortkov, Buchack, Tolstoye, Zaleshchiki, Denisov-Kirichintse, Kozova, Podgaytse, Podvolochisk, Zbarazh, Zborov, Krasnoarmeysk, Lanovtse, Karnachevka, Borshchovka, Skala-Podolska, Ivani-Pusti, and Monastyrishche.

3. In 1957 the objective was to equal the United States in the field of pig raising and dairy products. To this end, several fertile districts in the Ternopol Oblast undertook to raise 1,200 kg of pork and 16 milk cows on each hectare of land at their disposal, as well as to reach an average yield of 2,400 liters of milk per cow per annum.

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4. In 1958 it was decided to close down the MTS throughout the USSR and to transfer the machinery to the kolkhozes for their use. The first step in reducing the number of agricultural administrative and instructive institutions was the closing down of the rayon agricultural offices (Rayzo-Rayonnye Zemelnye Otdely). All the specialists in the various branches of agriculture concentrated in these offices had already been transferred to kolkhozes in 1957, with the exception of one specialist in each branch who was transferred to the MTS. The political departments of the MTS were also dissolved and replaced by the secretary of the MTS workers' Party cell, who became an employee of the rayon Party committee.

5. Liquidation of the MTS required much planning if the equipment were not to go to waste. Transfer dates and the duration of the process were planned for each republic and oblast, with first priority being given to industrialized districts where metal workers and mechanics could be found. Party member from industrial concerns were to be recruited and sent to the kolkhozes to assist them in the use and maintenance of the machinery, and to organize maintenance and repair shops there.

6. All plans for transfer of equipment and the liquidation of the MTS were ready at the beginning of 1958. Plans for allocation

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of equipment to kolkhozes in all oblasts and rayons according to their size and other needs were ready but not yet put in operation. The MTS directors were bitterly opposed to the plan, especially since the stations had received much new and modern equipment during the past few years. (In the Ternopol Oblast alone, five new MTS were built and fitted with the newest equipment in 1957.) The MTS directors were very dubious as to the ability of the kolkhozes to maintain the equipment and make good use of it. The kolkhozes, for their part, were none too happy at the idea of receiving the machinery and being responsible for it, a fact which would necessitate maintaining workshops and training personnel for its upkeep.

7. The liquidation of the MTS was not total, however, as they will be replaced by government workshops for basic repairs of agricultural machinery. In early 1958 it was not yet clear under what conditions these workshops would repair the kolkhoz machinery and how the latter would pay for it.

Personalities

8. Danik (fmu) was second secretary of the Ternopol Oblast Party committee. He was formerly secretary of the Chortkov rayon

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Party committee, then director of the administrative department
at the oblast Party committee.

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9. Debelli (fmu), deputy chairman for agriculture of the
Ternopol oblast committee, was a delegate to the Supreme Soviet
of the Ukrainian SSR.

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10. Deynekin (fmu), secretary of the Chortkov rayon Party
committee

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11. Zakhar Nikolayevich Dorofeyev was deputy chairman of
the Ternopol oblast executive committee.

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12. Vladimir Nikolayevich Druzhinin, first secretary of the
Drogobych oblast Party committee, previously held a similar post
in the Ternopol oblast.

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13. Kirilenko (fmu), secretary of the Ternopol city Party
committee (Gorkom)

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14. Major Kirsanov (fmu), commander of the Byelobozhnitsa militia, was previously employed at the KGB. [redacted]

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15. Col. Kolomatski (fmu), commander of the Ternopol oblast MVD directorate since 1954 [redacted]

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16. Col. Kolomyets (fmu) [redacted]

17. Ivan Danilovich Kompanets, deputy to Shvernik at the control commission of the Central Committee, CPSU, in Moscow, was secretary of the Ternopol oblast Party committee during the period 1944-1946 [redacted]

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18. Lt. Col. Kononov (fmu), commander of the Ternopol city militia, was formerly deputy commander of the MGB in Vyelobozhnitsa. [redacted]

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19. Vasiliy Antonovich Koptiuk, secretary of the Byelobozhnitsa rayon Party committee. [redacted]

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20. Col. Korotchenko, (fmu), deputy commander of the Ternopol oblast MVD directorate [redacted]

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21. Litvinenko (fmu), secretary of the Raykom in Kopychintsa,
previously served in a similar position in Chortkov. [redacted]

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22. Morushchak (fmu), Party secretary in Terebovlya, was
previously director of the political department at the Terbovlya
MTS. [redacted]

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23. Nakoniechniy (fmu), chairman of the Ternopol oblast
executive committee (Oblispolkom), previously served as chairman
of the Berezhany rayon executive committee. [redacted]

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24. Nazarenko (fmu), secretary of the Raykom in Tolstoye [redacted]

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25. Paraskevich (fmu), Ternopol oblast prosecutor, previously
served as assistant oblast prosecutor in Lvov [redacted]

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26. Petruk (fmu), director of the information and propaganda
department at the Ternopol oblast Party committee [redacted]

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27. Pizniak (fmu) was chairman of the Ternopol oblast executive committee until 1958.

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28. Radchenko (fmu), secretary of the Raykom in Monastyrishche

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29. Riazantsev (fmu), chairman of the Byelobozhnitsa rayon executive committee

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30. Grigoriy Ivanovich Shevchuk had been first secretary of the Ternopol oblast Party committee (Obkom) since 1953. Prior to that, he was secretary of the Kryzhopol rayon Party committee.

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31. Lt. Col. Suslenko (fmu), representative of the KGB in Monastyrishche

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32. Tkach (fmu), deputy chairman of the Ternopol oblast executive committee, was previously director of the oblast educational department (Oblono)

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33. Mark Yakovlevich Tkachuk was chairman of the Ternopol oblast executive committee until 1952.

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34. Major General Trubnikov (fmu) was commander of the Ternopol oblast MVD directorate until 1953

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35. Yatsuta (fmu), third secretary of the Ternopol oblast Party committee, was previously secretary of the Melnitsa rayon Party committee.

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36. Lt. Col. Yonov (fmu), representative of the KGB in Zborov, previously held a similar post in Byelobozhnitsa.

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COUNTRY: USSR (Ukrainian SSR)

SUBJECT: Miscellaneous Information on Lutsk

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1. The following military objectives in Lutsk (N 50-44, E 25-20) are reported:

a. An air force school was located on Shtabnaya Street, opposite the provincial executive council (Oblastpolkom).

This camp also contains MI offices.

b. The headquarters of an unspecified corps was located in a building adjoining the air force school.

c. The air force headquarters was located on Krasnoarmeyskaya Street, opposite the MGB building.

d. A signals unit barracks was located on Krasnaya Street.

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2. The following industrial plants were located in Lutsk
and its vicinity:

- a. The Khrushchev plant for the production of simple agricultural equipment and repair of agricultural machinery was located to the left of the Lutsk-Dubno road. It employed 700-800 workers.
- b. A building, known as the tractor factory, had been under construction since 1956 about five km from Lutsk on the right-hand side of the Lutsk-Dubno road. The actual function of this enterprise was unknown to the local inhabitants, but it was rumored that it was intended for tank production.

3. The following locations of public institutions in Lutsk are reported:

- a. The city executive council (Gorsoviet) - on Krasnoy Armiy Street.
- b. The provincial militia directorate - on Krasnoy Armiy Street
- c. The provincial military commissariat - on Bogdan Khmelnitsky Street.

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4. The following individuals are reported:

a. Major Chernenko (fmu), commander of the Lutsk militia
since 1954

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b. Daleur (fmu), secretary of the Lutsk city Party
committee

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c. Golosov (fmu), director of the Lutsk power station,
an electrical engineer

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d. Grushetsky (fmu), secretary of the Volyn provincial
Party committee

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e. Col. Lisenko (fmu), commander of the Volyn provincial
MVD directorate since 1954

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f. Col. Pochukhanov (fnU), who was on the staff of the
Volyn provincial militia since 1953

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g. Simonenko (fmu), Volyn provincial prosecutor
(Oblprokuror)

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h. Major Starodubov (fmu) was commander of the anti-embezzlement and black-marketeering department (Obl. OBKUS) at the provincial MVD directorate [redacted]

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i. Gen. Yakovenko (fmu), commander of the Volyn Provincial MVD during 1947-1949 [redacted]

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j. Major Piotr Naumovich Yanchuk was director of the visa and aliens registration department (OVIR) at the provincial MVD directorate in Lutsk. [redacted]

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k. Yaroshchuk (fmu) was chairman of the Volyn provincial executive committee (Oblispolkom). Prior to that, he was director of the provincial branch of the Ministry of Education. [redacted]

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COUNTRY: USSR (Ukrainian SSR)

SUBJECT: Lutsk: The City Militia Directorate and
Miscellaneous Information

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Lutsk City Militia Directorate

1. In 1955 the Lutsk City Militia Directorate (Gor. Upravlene
Militsii) was located on Stalin Street, in the building of the
Oblast Militia Directorate. The directorate consisted of the
following departments:

- a. Investigations (Otd. Porozisku)
- b. Combatting of fraud and speculation (Otd. Borbi Z
Khishchenyem Sotsyalisticheskoy Sobstvenosti I Spekulatsey)
- c. Guard of public institutions (Vedomstvenny Otdel)
- d. Prisoner escort (Konvoyny Otdel)

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e. Traffic (Otd. Regulirovki Ulichnogo Divizhnogo Dvizheniya)

f. Vehicle inspection (Otd. Avto Inspektsii)

g. Identity cards (Pasportny Otdel)

h. Domestic administration (Khoz Otdel)

i. Personnel (Otd. Kadrov)

j. Secretariat

l. Lock-up (KPZ - Kamera Predvaritelnogo Zaderzhaniya)

2. The directorate had two stations: No. 1 Militia Station (I Otdelene Militsii) on Shevchenko Street, and No. 2 Militia Station (II Otdeleniye Militsii) on Stalina Street, in the same building as the Oblast Militia Directorate. Each station comprised the following sections:

a. Investigations

b. Combatting of fraud and speculation

c. Issue of identity cards

3. The Rayon Militia Station (Rayonnoe Otdelene Militsii), located on Shevchenko Street in Lutsk, was in charge of the rural area of the Lutsk rayon.

4. Until 1954 the Lutsk Militia had been employed mainly in

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assisting the MGB in its fight against Ukrainian nationalist bands; since then, however, it has been engaged in normal police work only.

Miscellaneous Information on Lutsk

5. In early 1957 there were numerous military units stationed in Lutsk, most of them concentrated in a camp on Krasnoarmeyskaya Street, opposite the railroad station. A signals battalion was stationed on Karsnogo Kresta Street, in the former theological seminary building. A large military airfield was located two to three km from the Lutsk railroad station, in the direction of Kivertse [N 50-50, E 25-29]. An air force unit of estimated divisional strength was stationed at this field.

6. Aircraft repair shops (Avio Masterske), employing some 700 workers, were located near the Krasne Kazarmi, not far from the railroad station.

7. The following locations of public institutions in Lutsk are reported:

a. The Oblast MVD Directorate (Oblastnoye Upravleniye MVD), on Stalin Street, near the municipal council building.

b. The KGB bureau, at 7-Movo Fevrala Street, in a block of four-story buildings, opposite the city stadium.

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c. The prison (Dosledstvenaya Turma), on Zamkova Street. It could accommodate 2,000 prisoners. Most of the inmates in this prison were political prisoners awaiting trial.

Personalities

8. Major Boyko (fmu) [redacted] was director of the prison in Lutsk from 1945 to 1956, when he was appointed director of the prison in Vladimir Volynskiy.

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9. Major Ivan Pavlovich Chernenko had been head of the Lutsk City Militia Directorate since 1953, having previously served in the same position in Vladimir Volynskiy [redacted]

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10. Dileur (fmu) [redacted] had been first secretary of the Lutsk city Party committee (Gorkom) since c. 1952.

11. Major Ivan Doroshchuk had been head of the secretariat of the Lutsk city militia directorate since 1948. [redacted]

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12. Major Genkin (fmu) had been head of the personnel department of the Lutsk city militia directorate since c. 1957. He

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previously worked with the MGB.

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13. Grushetskiy (fmu) [redacted] had

been first secretary of the Lutsk oblast Party committee since 1952.

14. Lt. Kovalchuk (fmu) was commanding officer of the No. 1
Militia Station in Lutsk.

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15. Major Matusovskiy (fmu) had been head of the investigation
department of the Lutsk city militia directorate since 1950.

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16. Lt. Col. Nekludov (fmu) had been head of the identity card
issuing department in the Lutsk city militia directorate since
1955.

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17. Osada (fmu) [redacted] had been second secretary of
the Lutsk city Party committee since 1948.

18. Major Patika (fmu) had been an employee of the KGB in
Lutsk since c. 1952.

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19. Pavlenko (fmu) had been second secretary of the Lutsk oblast
party committee since 1945.

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20. Lt. Col. Prochukhanov (fmu) had been deputy commander of
the Lutsk oblast MVD directorate since c. 1952.

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21. Captain Pronich (fmu) was commanding officer of the rayon
militia station in Lutsk until 1956, when he was transferred to
Stalino as commanding officer of No. 2 Militia Station in that
town.

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22. Col. Sidorov (fmu) [redacted] was head of the
Lutsk oblast KGB bureau.

23. Major Shchiglov (fmu) had been an employee of the KGB
in Lutsk since 1955, having previously been employed in an unspeci-
fied rayon in the Lutsk oblast.

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24. Captain Starodubov (fmu) [redacted] had been head
of the antifraud and speculation department at the Lutsk city
militia directorate since 1954.

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25. Major Yanchuk (fmu) had been head of the oblast passport
issuing office (OVIR) since 1946.

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26. Col. Zolotukhin (fmu) [redacted] was head of the
Lutsk Oblast MVD Directorate.

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COUNTRY: USSR (Ukrainian SSR)

SUBJECT: Miscellaneous Information on Uzhgorod

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1. In mid-1957 Uzhgorod (N 48-38, E 22-17) had a population of about 100,000, as compared to the prewar figure of approximately 30,000. The majority of the inhabitants were Carpatho-Russians, the remainder being Russians, Ukrainians, and Hungarians. The main fields of industry in the town were in timber, plywood, and furniture. There were also a large shoe factory, several wine cellars, and jam and fruit preserve factories.

2. The houses in Uzhgorod were numbered in the usual manner - odd numbers on one side of the street, even numbers on the other. The numbers ran consecutively, straight through all the way to

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the end of the street. New construction was confined almost exclusively to the area outside the town limits, where plots were allotted to anyone wishing to build a residential house. Most of the houses were made of brick.

3. The following are details on public facilities in Uzhgorod:

a. The town had a well-regulated water system which adequately supplied all needs, so that the existing artesian wells were hardly ever used. The central water tower was located next to the railroad station. The town's sewage was piped into the Uzh river and as a result, its water was contaminated. It was planned to remove the sewage outlet to a more distant location.

b. Uzhgorod had no central gas system, the gas being supplied in bottles. Gas was not used for street illumination.

c. The electric current used was 220 V, AC. During the winter there were stoppages in the supply of electricity to the residential quarters since the power station was not capable of meeting all demands.

d. Underground communications cables were laid along the river bank, opposite the Stalingradskaya Naberezhnaya.

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e. Uzhgorod airfield was situated about seven or eight km from the town, on the left-hand side of the road to Chop. The airfield, which had no paved runways, consisted of a one-story passenger terminal, fuel tanks, and small workshops. It maintained flights to Moscow, Kiev, and Lvov.

f. A number of excellent roads led from the town to the border regions, providing an important communications link between the USSR on the one hand, and Hungary and Czechoslovakia on the other. In addition to the railroads, the Zakarpatskaya region also had a well-developed bus transportation system. Local transportation in the town was also provided by buses.

4. Because of the location of the town in a border area, foodstuffs were more abundant than elsewhere. The free market - called the kolkhoz market - offered all kinds of agricultural produce. In recent years all restrictions had been lifted on travel to and from the town. Normal religious facilities were available to all who were so inclined. The church was active and services were attended by large crowds. In manner as well as in dress, the town had retained its Western character. Even Russians who came to settle in the town from the interior of the USSR had adopted Western dress.

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5. Hungarian nationalism was still extant in the Zakarpatskaya region. The Hungarians spoke their own language and made no attempt to learn Russian. The Russian inhabitants of the town did not feel quite secure, a fact which was particularly obvious during the Hungarian rebellion. At that time, persons who had taken part in the uprising were brought to prisons in Uzhgorod and other places in the Zakarpatskaya region. When the news of their arrival spread among the local population, a local paper published a letter, signed by members of the clergy, which stated that the story of Hungarians having been deported and imprisoned in local jails was completely false and had been spread by the West. The publication of the letter caused great excitement and anger among the local population since they had actually seen groups of prisoners arriving from Hungary.

6. See attached sketch map.

* * * *

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Legend to Sketch-Map of Uzhgorod

1. Road bridge over the Uzh River. Destroyed during the war, this bridge had been reconstructed afterwards. It was made of reinforced concrete, was 80 m long and 10-12 m wide, and had sidewalks for pedestrians.
2. Pedestrian asphalt surfaced bridge (no vehicles), 12 m long and three m wide.
3. Old prewar bridge
4. Infantry and artillery barracks, including quarters for married officers.
5. Officers Club (Dom Ofitsera)
6. City Militia Station No. 1
7. Rayon executive council and oblast Party committee
8. Oblast MVD administration and law court
9. City clinic
10. Editorial offices of the newspapers Zakarpatskaya Pravda and Sovetskaya Zakarpatskaya.
11. Ploshchad Maksima Gorkovo
12. Moscow Movie Theater
13. Verkhovina Hotel
14. Central post office
15. Building occupied by the MGB

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16. Town major
17. State bank (Gosbank)
18. Civilian residential building
19. Opera house
20. Museum
21. Former Pravoslav monastery.
22. Commercial bank and apartments, formerly occupied by the Voentorg directorate
23. Department store, formerly occupied by the frontier guards.
24. Uzhgorod municipal council.
25. Oblast hospital
26. Bus depot
27. City Militia Station No. 2
28. Former military building, turned into a civilian apartment house
29. Former military building, turned into a civilian apartment house
30. City slaughter house
31. Radar installations, possibly a jamming station
32. Signals unit barracks
33. Artillery unit barracks
34. Grain stores (Zagotzerno)

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35. Brick factory
36. Wood processing plant
37. Margarine factory
38. Wood processing plant
39. Power station, which ran on coal.
40. Printing press.

A - Sovetskaya Street (formerly Sobranietskaya)

B - Mukachevskaya Street

C - Russkaya Street

D - Minayevskaya Street

E - Kapushanskaya Street (formerly Kapushina)

F - Domaninskaya Street

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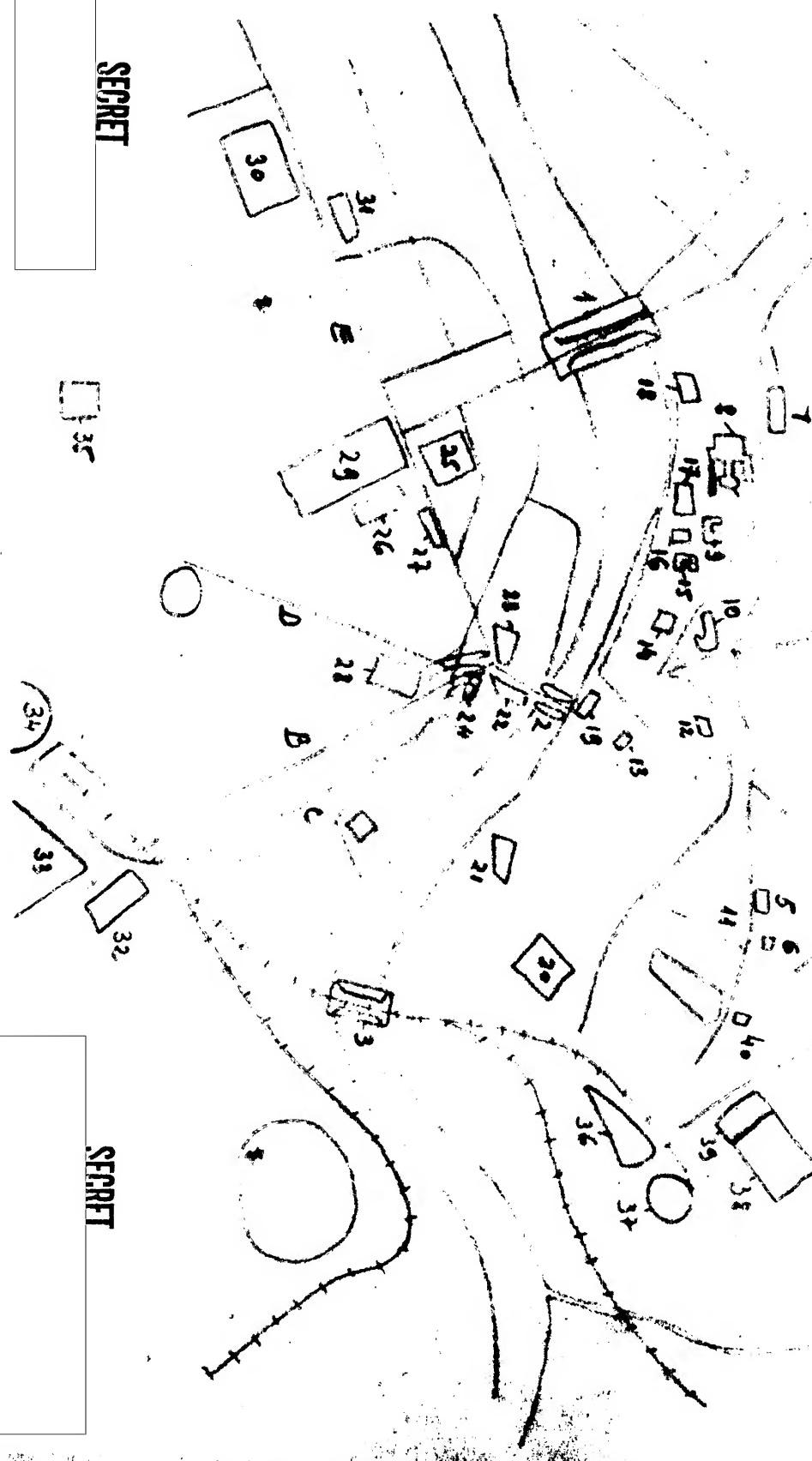
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AH.VI

COUNTRY: USSR (Ukrainian SSR)

SUBJECT: Miscellaneous Information on Bolekhov

25X1

1. Bolekhov (N 49-04, E 23-51), a rayon center in the Stanislav oblast, had 8,000-10,000 inhabitants, most of whom were Ukrainians. The Russians who lived in the town came there in connection with their work.

2. The town center and the railroad station were destroyed during the war and had not been reconstructed; a wooden hut served as the passenger terminal. No construction of residential houses was going on in the town.

3. Industrial enterprises in Bolekhov included a tannery (Kozhzavod), a salt plant (Solzavod), and two sawmills. The

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town's prewar electric power station could not meet all requirements and at times, particularly in the winter, there were frequent stoppages in the supply of current.

4. In early 1959 the townspeople of Bolekhov still had to stand in queues for bread, which was of inferior quality. In this respect, large towns continued to enjoy priority over small ones. In Lvov, for example, bread was sold freely in the shops, and the same was true of sugar during most of the year, whereas in the small towns one had to queue up for these items.

5. A military cantonment was located in the Koloniya quarter of the town, on the left-hand side of the road leading to the village of Chisov. It contained only wooden barracks which accommodated a tank unit, probably a part of the regiment stationed in Stryy. The cantonment also included a military hospital for the unit.

6. The following individuals were residents of Bolekhov:
- a. Capt. Beztrusky (fmu) had been deputy commandant of the Bolekhov rayon militia since c 1952.

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b. Gutak (fmu) was director of the rayon union of consumers cooperatives (Raypotrebsovuz). 25X1

[REDACTED]

c. Maj. Kirilenko (fmu), commanding officer of the Bolekhov rayon MGB. 25X1

[REDACTED]

d. Lenda (fmu) had been chairman of the Bolekhov municipal council since 1947. 25X1

[REDACTED]

e. Pavlenko (fmu), rayon prosecutor [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

f. Petrik (fmu) had been secretary of the Bolekhov rayon Party committee since 1946. 25X1

[REDACTED]

g. Shimanovsky (fmu), chief physician at the Bolekhov municipal hospital 25X1

[REDACTED]

7. See attached sketch map.

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Legend to Sketch-Map of Bolekhov

1. Bolekhov railroad station
2. Kolejowa Street (former name)
3. Rayon hospital
4. Maternity ward (Roddom)
5. Sawmill
6. Road to Dolina
7. Lenin Street
8. Krasnoarmeyska Street
9. State Bank
10. Municipal council
11. Rayon militia and MGB offices
12. Bridge over the Sukel River (five meters wide and 80 m long)
13. To Morshin
14. Salt plant
15. Rayon Party committee
16. Rayon military commissariat
17. Dairy plant
18. Post Office

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19. Military cantonment

20. Tannery

21. To Chisova village

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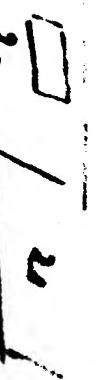
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